

YEMEL'YANOV, A.A., Izv. vuzov. fizika, 1964, no. 1, p. 100.
ABRAMOV, N.N., inzh.

Method of measuring volumetric deformations of three-dimensional
elements of apartment houses. Anal. prich. avar. i povr. stroki.
kon. no. 2:248-253 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ABRAMOV, N.N., inzh.

Call button devices. Elektrotehnika 35 no.12:49 D '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

Country : USSR

K

Category: Forestry. Forest Management.

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 11, 1958, No 48737

Author : Abramov, N.M.

Inst : Moscow Forest Technology Institute

Title : An Experiment in Forest Maintenance Cutting by the
Method of Physiological Rejuvenation at the Pushkin
Leskhoz.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, vyp. 5,
43-47

Abstract: Felling was applied in a 25-year old plantation
composed of 19 Pine + Spruce + alder with canopy
density of 1.0 in the D₂ type of forest (the article
gives a table of data on the distribution of the
trees according to degree of thickness, species,

Card : 1/2

K-26

KASTAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
 MINTS, Daniil Maksimovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. Prinsipial
 uchastiye: MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVAKOVSKIY,
 N.S.; ABRAMOV, N.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
 NIKIFOROV, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; PREGER,
 Ye.A., retsenzent; BULYGIN, A.K., retsenzent; LIPKIN, Ye.V.,
 retsenzent; VOZNAYA, N.F., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent;
 BELOV, A.N., dots., retsenzent; AGRANONIK, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn.
 nauk, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, P.V., inzh., retsenzent; SHVARTS,
 R.B., inzh., retsenzent; KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk,
 nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.D., red. izd-va; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,
 tekhn. red.

[Water treatments for drinking and for industrial uses] Podgo-
 toвка vody dlia pit'evogo i promyshlennogo vodosnabzheniia.
 Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1962. 557 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra vodosnabzheniya Leningradskogo inzhenerno-
 stroitel'nogo instituta (for Nikiforov, Preger, Bulygin,
 Lipkin, Voznaya, Belov, Agranonik).
 (Water--Purification)

ABRAMOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn.red.;
SMIRNOVA, A.F., red.iad-va; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn.
red.

[Long-distance water supply] Peredacha vody na dal'nie ras-
stoiania. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 211 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Water-supply engineering)

SHESTAKOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNEGOV, A.I., gornyy inzh.;
BONDAREV, K.D., gornyy inzh.; ALIYEV, A.A., gornyy inzh.;
AGZAMOV, K.Sh., gornyy inzh.; ABRAMOV, N.P.

Using deep boreholes for breaking ore in the Sumsar Mine.
Gor. zhur. no.12:8-10 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela i metallurgii AN Kirgizskoy
SSR (for Shestakov, Snegov, Bondarev, Aliyev, Agzamov).
2. Sumsarskiy rudnik (for Abramov).
(Sumsar region--Boring--Labor productivity)
(Blasting)

S/081/63/000/004/008/051
B193/B180

AUTHORS: Korenman, I. M., Sheyanova, F. R., Nikolayev, B. A.,
Abramov, O. B.

TITLE: Thermometric titration of some organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 154, abstract
4G147 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 4, 1961,
753 - 760)

TEXT: The thermometric titration of aqueous solutions of furfural and acetone solutions of salicyl aldehyde by solutions of tetramethylenediamine and hexamethylenediamine has been investigated and found possible. The equivalence point was found from the salient point on the titration curve obtained by plotting temperature versus titrant consumption in ml. The optimum ratio of titrated solution concentration to titrant was found. The normality of the titrant must be about 10 times that of the titrated solution, so that there is only a slight volume change of the reacting mixture during the titration, thus avoiding any big variation in the specific heat of the mixture. The order of the titration is shown to have no effect on the accuracy of the analysis. The temperature pick-up consisted of a
Card 1/2

Thermometric titration of some organic...

S/081/63/000/004/008/051
B193/B180

battery of 10 copper-constantan thermocouples made of 0.1 mm diam. wire. The junctions were mounted in the titration flask, the "cold" junctions in a thermostat. After each portion of titrant was added from the microburette the mixture was mixed for 8 - 10 sec. and then the change in the galvanometer reading taken. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ASKAD-100V

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5544

Tomashov, N. D., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, ed.

Korroziya i zashchita konstruktsionnykh metallicheskih materialov; sbornik statey (Corrosion and Protection of Constructional Metals; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 258 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: N.P. Yevstaf'yeva; Tech. Ed.: G.V. Smirnova;
Managing Ed. for Literature on Chemical and Textile Machine Building:
V.I. Rybakova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with the corrosion and protection of metals.

COVERAGE: The collection deals with problems of the corrosion of constructional metals in various environments and conditions. Articles discuss new methods for the investigation and testing of corrosion and give results of recent research conducted on the corrosion and protection of metal constructions. The corrosion of some new alloys is also considered. The collection includes

Card 1/7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

articles generalizing the results of research conducted during the last 2-3 years in the Department for Corrosion of Metals of the Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute). Some of the articles were written in cooperation with the laboratory staffs of the "Serp i molot" Plant and Khimicheskiy zavod im. M.I. Kalinina (Chemical Plant imeni M.I. Kalinin) and are based on investigations conducted at these plants. No personalities are mentioned. There are 219 references, Soviet and non-Soviet. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Tomashov, N. D. [Doctor of Technical Sciences]. The [Process] Controlling Factors and the Protection of Metals Against Corrosion	5
GAS CORROSION DURING THE HEAT TREATMENT OF ALLOYS	
Abramov, O. V. [Engineer], and N. P. Zhuk [Candidate of Chemical Sciences]. Oxidation of Some Alloys During Heat Treatment in Gas and Electric Furnaces	19

Card 2/ 7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

Zhuk, N. P., and L. P. Yemel'yanenko [Engineer]. The Effect of the Carbon Content in the Air on the Gas Corrosion of Carbon Steels 40

PICKLING OF SOME METALS AND ALLOYS

Kuznetsov, G. G. [Engineer], N. P. Zhuk, and B. E. Lyubinskiy [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Electrolytic Pickling of High-Alloy Metals 53

Kravchenko, T. G. [Engineer], M. A. Vedeneyeva [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and F. S. Rakhovskaya [Engineer]. Pickling of Austenitic-Ferritic EI811 Steel 72

Markovich, L. A. [Engineer], and N. P. Zhuk. The Effect of Haloid Ions on the Corrosive Behavior of 1Kh18N9T Steel During Pickling in Sulfuric Acid 93

Card 3/7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF CHROMIUM-NICKEL STEELS

Vedeneyeva, M. A., and N. D. Tomashov. Corrosion of 1Kh18N9 Steel in Sulfuric-Acid Solution of CuSO_4 108

Vedeneyeva, M. A., and N. D. Tomashov. Effect of Deformation on the Intergranular Disintegration of Chromium-Nickel Steel 116

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF TITANIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

Tomashov, N. D., and L. A. Andreyev [Engineer]. High-Temperature Oxidation of Titanium 127

Tomashov, N. D., and M. G. Mil'vidskiy [Engineer]. Pickling of Titanium in Acid Solutions and in Alkaline Melts 133

Tomashov, N. D., R. M. Al'tovskiy [Engineer], A. V. Prosvirin [Engineer], and R. D. Shangunova [Candidate of Chemical Sciences]. Corrosion of Titanium and Its Alloys in Sulfuric Acid 151

Card 4/7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

Tomashov, N. D., R. M. Al'tovskiy, and V. B. Vladimirov [Engineer].
Investigation of Corrosion of Titanium and Its Alloys in Bromine
Solutions in Methyl Alcohol 164

Tomashov, N. D., R. M. Al'tovskiy, G.P. Chernova [Candidate of
Chemical Sciences], and A. D. Artyev [Engineer]. Corrosion Resistance
of Titanium Alloyed With Molybdenum, Chromium, and Palladium 173

CORROSION AND PROTECTION OF SOME METALS
AND ALLOYS IN ACIDS AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Titov, V. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], G. I. Agapov [Engineer],
and N. D. Tomashov. The Corrosion of Tantalum, Niobium, and Their Alloys
in Sulfuric Acid at Elevated Temperatures 187

Tomashov, N. D., and P. V. Strekalov [Engineer]. Investigating the
Corrosion Rate of Iron-Carbon Alloys in Acids at Elevated Temperatures 196

Card 5/7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

Titov, V. A., I. M. Balandin [Engineer], and N. D. Tomashov.
Investigating the Effectiveness of Various Metal-Protection
Methods in Solutions of Sulfuric and Phosphoric Acids at
Elevated Temperatures 200

CORROSION ENDURANCE OF STEEL

Titov, V. A., and N. D. Tomashov. Investigating the Endurance
of Card Wire 215

Titov, V. A., and Yu. M. Korovin [Engineer]. The Effect of
Hydrogenation on the Endurance of Steel 223

Titov, V. A., and V. V. Belousova [Engineer]. Corrosion of
Steel in Contact With Copper 230

CORROSION AND PROTECTION IN CERTAIN
BRANCHES OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Mil'vidskiy, M. G., Z. I. Ignatova [Engineer], M. A. Vedeneyeva,
V. A. Titov, and V. A. Kikut [Engineer]. The Use of Urotropine to
Retard Corrosion of the Steel Apparatus Used in the Production of
Ammonium Chloride 245
Card 6/7

Corrosion and Protection (Cont.)

SOV/5544

Titov, V. A., L. A. Markovich [Engineer], and A. V. Prosvirin.
Investigating the Corrosion Resistance of Certain Metals and
Alloys in Hexachloran Production

254

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TA462.T64)

Card 7/7

VK/wrc/mas
10-5-61

S/137/61/000/011/099/123

A060/A101

AUTHORS: Abramov, O.V., Zhuk, P.P.

TITLE: Oxidation of certain alloys under conditions of heat-treatment in gas and electric furnaces

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 44, abstract 111295 (V sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 19 - 39)

TEXT: In a set-up for the continuous observation of process kinetics, the oxidation of 9 heat-resistant alloys (ЭИ435, ЭИ652, ЭИ559, ВЖ 98, ЭИ 894, ЭИ 602, ЭИ 703, ЭИ 813, ЭИ 835 [EI435, EI652, EI559, VZh98, EI894, EI602, EI703, EI813, EI835]) was studied under conditions of heat-treatment in gas and electric furnaces: in the combustion products of "town" gas with excess air coefficient α 0.8-1.5, and in air at 900-1,200°C. The oxidation rate of all the alloys increases as the temperature is increased. The values of the activation energy of the oxidation process of the alloys investigated in each environment were calculated from the temperature dependence of the oxidation rates. The oxidation kinetics of alloys EI435, EI652, EI559, and EI835 is described, as a rule, by the

Card 1/3

Oxidation of certain alloys ...

S/137/61/000/011/0:9/123
AO60/A101

equation $\Delta g = k_3 \log \tau + k_4$, and that of the remaining alloys by the parabolic equation $\Delta g^n = k_2 \tau$, whose exponent n decreases as the temperature increases and is close to 2 in the majority of cases. A higher heat-resistance, particularly at high temperatures corresponds to the oxidation of the alloys according to the logarithmic law. An increase in the oxidation power of the environment lowers the oxidation rate of alloys EI652, EI559, EI894, EI602 at all the temperatures investigated, and that of alloys EI435, and EI703 at 900°C; it raises the oxidation rate of alloys EI813, EI835 at all temperatures, and that of alloys EI435 and EI703 at 1,000 - 1,200°C; it affects little the oxidation rate of alloy VZh98. An increase in the heat-resistance as the oxidizing power of the environment increases is observed in alloys containing Al, whose strength and protective characteristics of the oxide layer increase as the α of the gaseous environment increases, and are particularly high in an air environment. The oxidation rate of alloys containing large quantities ($> 30\%$) of Fe decreases as the α decreases, i.e. as the aggressiveness of the gaseous environment decreases. The heat-treatment of alloys EI652, EI559, EI894, EI602 should be carried out in a strongly oxidizing air environment (in electric furnaces); the heat-treatment of alloys EI703, EI813, EI835 is more effectively carried out in the least oxidizing environment (in gaseous combustion products with $\alpha \approx 0.8$; the gas environment schedule

Card 2/3

Oxidation of certain alloys ...

S/137/61/000/011/099/123
A060/A101

in course of heat-treatment is not too important for alloy EI435, and even less so for alloy VZh98. The utilization of alloys EI703, EI813, EI835 instead of the scarcer and more expensive EI435, EI652, EI894, EI602 is possible in weakly oxidizing environments ($\alpha = 0.8 - 1.0$) and at temperatures not exceeding 1,000 - 1,050°C.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

L 19748-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001936

EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HW

S/2912/62/000/000/0358/0372

AUTHORS: Abramov, O.V.; Neymark, V.Ye.; Teumin, I.I.

TITLE: On the characteristics and the mechanism of the effect of elastic vibrations on the crystallization process of metals and alloys

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 358-372

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, elastic, vibration, ultrasound, ultrasonic, ultrasonics, grain size, columnar, structure, phase, distribution, nucleus, nucleation, supercooling, surface tension, impurity, stainless steel, 1Kh18N9, Kh25N20, tool steel, EI347, Al, AV000

ABSTRACT: The survey portion of this paper discusses briefly the effects of ultrasound (US) on (a) decrease in the mean magnitude of the grain; (b) elimination or at least alteration of the columnar structure; (c) change in the character of the phase distribution. A brief discussion is set forth of the frequently hypothesized causes of grain comminution and elimination or alteration of columnar structure, namely: (1) The breakup and dispersion of crystals growing on the walls, and the breaking off of particles from them, which subsequently serve as crystallization

Card 1/14

L 19748-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3001936

centers (CC); (2) the increase in probability of spontaneous nucleation in a US field; (3) some particular effect of impurities in a US field. In examining the possible increase in probability of nucleation in a US field, the importance of viscous friction arising in the motion of solid particles (nuclei) relative to a viscous liquid is examined. The friction force may contribute to a breaking off from the parent crystal of smaller crystals, which may serve as new CC's, and also to changes in the intensity of the surface tension (ST) on the boundary between the microcrystal and the liquid phase. Following a brief analytical exploration it is concluded that a possible action of elastic oscillations on the nucleation may be expressed in the reduction of the work of nucleus formation through viscous-friction forces. The mechanism of the reduction in ST is conceived as being derived from an "attachment" of liquid molecules to the crystalline-nucleus surface as a result of the motion of the nucleus and entrainment therewith, whereupon the difference in structure of the liquid and solid phases is reduced and the ST decreases. Inasmuch as a direct measurement of the ST at the fusion-nucleus boundary during crystallization does not appear to be possible, it is postulated that its magnitude can be determined at the boundary of the metastable fusion, that is, by the degree of supercooling. If, for some reason, the supercooling of the fusion decreases, this is taken as an indication that the ST has decreased. Thus, the ST can be estimated from the waiting time for the appearance of the first CC, that is, from the time during which the fused metal is

Card 2/04

L 19748-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001936

in a supercooled state. Experiments for that purpose with Bi and As²⁷ are described. The crucible with the fusion was first heated in a resistance furnace and then cooled. Elastic vibrations were introduced into the fusion from above through a special wave guide. Minimal vibratory intensities at which no cavitation or dispersion occurred were employed. A magnetostrictive vibrator, fed by a US generator (10 kw), was used. Exposure time: 2 to 10 sec. The waiting time for the first CC in As was 3 orders of magnitude smaller in the irradiated fusion than in the nonirradiated fusion; in Bi it was 1 order of magnitude less. No change in crystalline structure was observed in these short-term tests. Tests were made (with the participation of M. Ya. Fishkis) to determine experimentally the predominant first nucleation in a US field on insoluble impurities in a metal. The effect of the concentration and dispersion of impurities on the structures of an ingot crystallized in a field of elastic vibrations was also investigated. AV000 Al was employed. Impurities: CaCO_3 and Al_2O_3 , which, in suitable quantities, resulted in a refinement of the structure of the Al. From an analysis of the itemized experimental facts adduced it is postulated that the elastic vibrations evoke a dispersion of the insoluble impurities present in the fusion in a manner similar to that of solid particles suspended in a liquid medium. This dispersion of the impurities, the experiments show, will result in a comminution of the structure of an ingot. The formation of a more finely dispersed structure is also facilitated by the decrease

Card 3/4

L 19748-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001936

3

of the effective ST resulting from the US vibrations. A test series was set up to investigate the dispersion of the solid particles of the impurity by elastic vibrations at T's above the crystallization T of the metal also. For this purpose, the fusion was heated to 700° and 0.5% CaCO₃ of a dispersivity of 0.10-0.25 mm was introduced. The fusion was exposed to elastic vibrations of the highest power introduced from above at a T of 670°. An identical experiment was made with the introduction of 0.5% of Al₂O₃ of a dispersivity of >0.05 mm. No changes in structure in these specimens were discovered. Thus, the effect of the refinement of the structure of an ingot crystallized in an US field in the presence of the impurity can only be attributed to an activation of the impurity in the US field. Not all metals are affected similarly by elastic vibrations. For example, the structure of ingots of stainless steel Kh18N9 does not exhibit any noticeable changes under elastic vibrations, whereas the stainless steel Kh25N20, fused from identical charge materials and exposed to elastic vibrations of the same power, becomes greatly refined. The structure of the tool steel EI347 was not affected significantly by elastic vibrations. In substance it is concluded that one of the factors that determines the suitability of a metal for treatment by elastic vibrations is the magnitude of the work of formation of nuclei. The smaller that work, the more effectively can the alloy be treated by elastic vibration. Orig. art. has 5 figs.

Card 4/4

S/126/62/013/006/007/018

E071/E192

AUTHORS: Abramov, O.V., Neymark, V.Ye., and Teumin, I.I.

TITLE: Some special features and action of ultrasonics on the process of crystallization of metals and alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.6, 1962, 875-878

TEXT: The authors continue their earlier work (Ref.1: Ya.B. Gurevich, V.I. Leont'yev, I.I. Teumin, Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems of Metallography and the Physics of Metals,) 6, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959) on the effect of ultrasonic vibration on the crystallization of metals and alloys, experimenting on liquid bismuth and antimony. The metal contained in a crucible was heated in a resistance furnace and the rate of cooling of the melt was controlled. Ultrasonic vibrations were applied from the top, the tip of the velocity transformer being preheated to a few degrees above the crystallization temperature of the metal. The experiments were carried out at a minimum ultrasonic intensity to eliminate

Card 1/3

Some special features and action ...

S/126/62/013/006/007/018
E071/E192

cavitation and dispersion. The magnetostrictive vibrator was energised by a 10 kW ultrasonic generator, and the output measured with a hot wire ammeter. Treatment of liquid bismuth and antimony with ultrasonic vibrations considerably decreases the duration of existence of supercooled liquid and leads to the formation of fine grain structure. The time of appearance of the first crystallization centre for antimony was by 3 orders lower in the irradiated melt than in the non-irradiated melt, and for bismuth by 1 order lower. The influence of insoluble admixtures on the diminution of the structure in an ultrasonic field was tested on aluminium with and without additions of calcium carbonate or alumina. Additions of the above substances in amounts of 0.5, 0.25 and 0.1% wt. were made in the form of fine powder (of various degrees of fineness) enclosed in an aluminium foil. The metal heated to 680 °C was poured at 665 °C into a steel mould with a vibrator attached at the bottom. The power was varied from P_{max} to 0.1 P_{max} . It was found that admixtures increase the effect of vibrations, although the admixtures in amounts up to 0.1% wt. in the absence of vibrations do not lead to the diminution of the grain structure.

Card 2/3

Some special features and action... S/126/62/013/006/007/018
E071/E192

The ultrasonic vibration treatment of the metal containing admixtures in quantities up to 0.1% wt. at temperatures above the crystallization temperature did not cause the diminution of the grain structure. It is concluded that the effect of diminution of the grain structure of the metal crystallized in an ultrasonic field in the presence of admixtures can be explained only by the activation of the admixture in this field.

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov, TsNIICHM
(Institute of Metallography and Physics of Metals,
TsNIICHM)

SUBMITTED: August 23, 1961

Card 3/3

L 18051-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001696

EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/JG
S/0126/63/015/005/0710/0715

AUTHORS: Abramov, O. V.; Teumin, I. I.

TITLE: Effect of insoluble admixtures on metal crystallization in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovecheniye, v. 15, no. 5, 1963, 710-716

TOPIC TAGS: insoluble admixture, metal crystallization, ultrasonic field

ABSTRACT: The insoluble admixture effect on the threshold power (P_{th}) decrease in processing pure Sn, Bi, Zn and Al was studied and its possible mechanisms discussed. Ultrasonic oscillations were introduced into molten metals from above. The insoluble admixtures were: SiO_2 for Sn and Zn; Al_2O_3 for Bi; for Al. These admixtures lowered the P_{th} magnitude of elastic oscillations and increased the degree of grain refinement. Dispersion of the admixture particles and their deformation did not occur in these experiments. The ultrasonic oscillations affect metal crystallization by generating crystallization centers. Various possible mechanisms of this process are described, and the significance

Card 1/2

L 18051-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001696

of viscous friction in particle metallization is emphasized. Several other possible ultrasonic field effects upon the admixtures are also discussed. Orig.
art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIICHM (Institute of Physical Metallurgy, TsNIICHM)

SUBMITTED: 26Aug62

DATE ACQ: 11Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: C01

Card 2/2

L 34719-65 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
AM4045983 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Pf-4

16
B

Abramov, Sergey Alekseyevich; Batrakov, Vladlen Aleksandrovich

Electronic digital computers and military supplies (Elektronnyye tsifrovyye mashiny i snabzheniye voyak) Moscow, Voenizdat, 1964. 242 p. illus., biblio. 5000 copies printed. Editor: Engineer Major L. A. Yerlyukin; Technical Editor: Ye. K. Konovalova; Proofreader: R. V. Borunova.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, digital computer, electronic computer, recording system, logistics, military material, supply depot

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: See Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction - - 3

Ch. I. Automation of information handling during solution of problems of record keeping and planning - - 31

Ch. II. Electronic digital computers utilized for automating the work of organs

Card 1/2

L 34719-65

AM/045983

controlling material provisions - - 98

Ch. III. Communication in an automated system for controlling military supplies -

Ch. IV. Expenditures for automation - - 155 124

Ch. V. Questions of the economic expedience of applying ESM's (electronic digital computers) - - 169

Ch. VI. Examples of automated systems for control of military supplies - - 198

Conclusion - - 228

Appendix - - 230

Literature - - 240

SUB CODE: DP, MS

SUBMITTED: 8Feb64

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 010

Cord2/2

L 01005-66

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/IWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5014255

UR/0276/65/000/005/03/0003

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 5027
621.746.62; 621.034

AUTHOR: Abramov, O. V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic treatment of binary alloys

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic irradiation, binary alloy, grain size, copper alloy, aluminum alloy, tin alloy, zinc alloy, silicon alloy, magnesium alloy, bismuth alloy

TRANSLATION: A study was made of a series of one- and two-phase alloys of the Cu-Al, Cu-Sn, Cu-Zn, Al-Si, Al-Mg, Sn-Zn, and Sn-Bi systems. The input power of the ultrasonic vibrations was kept constant in all the tests and was equal to 1100 w. The reduction ratio, i.e., the ratio of the grain-size in the control ingot to that treated by ultrasound, was accepted as characteristic. It was established that there was no significant difference in the effect produced by treatment of one- and two-phase alloys of the given systems. However, alloys of the solid-solution type

Card 1/2

L 01005-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5014255

showed a somewhat greater reduction ratio. The hypothesis was confirmed that the wider the crystallization interval (the distance between the liquidus and solidus), the greater is the reduction ratio of the alloys. I. Tulupova.

SUB CODE: MM, GP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 *GP*

L 59350-65 EWT(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(h)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Ps-4/Peb LJP(c) JD
 ACCESSION NR: AR5012851 UR/0137/85/000/003/ 1009/1009

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abn. 3155

AUTHOR: Abramov, O. V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic treatment of binary alloys

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: copper base alloy, ²⁷aluminum containing alloy, ²⁷tin containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, aluminum base alloy, silicon containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, tin base alloy, ²⁷bismuth containing alloy, ultrasonic vibration, elastic vibration, grain refinement, solid solution, crystallization, metal structure, single phase alloy, two phase alloy

TRANSLATION: A number of single phase and two phase alloys of copper-aluminum, copper-tin, copper-zinc, aluminum-silicon, aluminum-manganese, tin-zinc, and tin bismuth were investigated. The applied power of the elastic vibrations was held constant in all experiments and was equal to 1100 watts. The refinement

Card 1/2

35
34
B

L 59550-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012851

coefficient, that is, the ratio of the grain size of a control ingot to an ingot treated with elastic vibrations, was taken as the characteristic of processability. No significant difference in the processability of single phase and two phase alloys of the above systems was established; however, alloys of the solid solution type had a rather high refinement coefficient. The assumption was confirmed that the broader the crystallization interval (the distance between the solidus and liquidus lines), the greater the refinement coefficient of the alloys. The article advances an assumption as to the mechanism of structural change in metals with treatment by elastic vibrations during the crystallization process. I. Tulupova

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

llc
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039607

S/0126/64/017/005/0786/0789

AUTHORS: Abramov, O. V.; Teumin, I. I.

TITLE: The role of cavitation phenomenon during metal crystallization in an elastic oscillation field

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 786-789

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, metallic melt, elastic oscillation, ultrasonic generator, aluminum, bismuth, zinc, surface tension, metal crystallization, oscillograph EO 7, counter BF 2

ABSTRACT: In evaluating the role of cavitation in metals, the threshold capacity p_T is compared to the capacity where metallic melts give rise to a cavitation phenomenon p_C . Elastic oscillations are generated using a magnetostrictive transformer fed by 10-kv ultrasonic generator. A titanium probe carries signals to an EO-7 oscillograph through a BF-2 piezoelectric counter. The metals used were pure aluminum, bismuth, cadmium, zinc, tin, lead, and antimony melts kept at temperatures of 15-20C above solidification temperature. For Al, Bi, Pb, Sb, and Sn $p_T/p_{cav} \geq 1$, whereas Cd and Zn have no cavitation threshold capacity. Threshold cavitation is shown to depend on surface tension and liquid phase temperature. The experimental

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039607

points fall on a straight line relating p_T to the parameter ϕ defined by

$$\phi = \frac{2-3m+m^2}{4}, \quad \sin m = \frac{\sigma_{SL}-\sigma_S}{\sigma_L} = \cos(180^\circ - \alpha),$$
 where σ_{SL} - surface tension between solid
 and liquid, σ_S - surface tension between solid and vapor. Orig. art. has: 4
 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIICM (Institute of
 Metallurgy and Physics of Metals TsNIICM)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun63

DATE ACQ: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 14337-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP4042809

Pf-4

SSD/AFWL

JD

S/0126/64/018/001/0086/0092

AUTHOR: Abramov, O. V.; Teumin, I. I.

TITLE: Machineability of pure metals by means of elastic oscillations

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 1, 1964, 88-92

TOPIC TAGS: machineability, Al, Bi, Cd, Sb, Pb, Sn, Zn, ultrasonic oscillation, surface tension, mechanical properties

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of structural changes that occur in the metal under the action of elastic oscillations during crystallization has not been adequately studied. The authors investigated the critical power of oscillations for the purpose of grain refinement as well as the coefficient of refinement for Al, Bi, Cd, Pb, Sb, Sn and Zn. A magnetostriction transformer driven by an ultrasonic 10 kw generator was used as the source of elastic oscillations. The capacity of the oscillations was measured by the input resistance of the load. The authors suggest that the effectiveness of elastic oscillations is influenced by the strength of the crystals that are to be refined. A comparison between literary and experimental data shows that the machineability of metals with higher mechanical

Card 1/2

L 14337-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042809

properties by elastic oscillations is lower, Bi and Sb being an exception. The authors investigated the mechanical properties of the specimens near the fusion point by ball test. Considering the increased probability of nucleation in an ultrasonic field, the effects of viscous friction must be taken into account. Metals with a lower surface tension should have improved machineability but only indirect data are available on this contention. The authors tried to lower surface tension by introducing soluble impurities with the result that the supercooling of the metals was decreased. The coefficient of refinement was higher in metals with lower supercooling which corresponds to a diminished crystal - liquid surface tension. The contribution of Ya. B. Gurevich and V. Ye. Neymark is gratefully acknowledged. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIICbM (Institute of Metallography and Metal Physics TsNIICbM)

SUBMITTED: 09Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 58282-65 ENT(1)/ENP(e)/ENT(m)/ENP(1)/EWA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(z)/ENP(b)
 Pf-4/Pf-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5012850

UR/0137/65/000/003/1008/10 8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3149

AUTHOR: Abramov, O. V.; Neymark, V. Ye.; Teumin, I. I.

TITLE: Treatment of certain steels of different classes with ultrasound

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: steel, ultrasound, austenitic steel, ferritic steel, grain structure, phase composition, metal ductility, strength, iron carbide, iron boride, steel microstructure/ S3 steel, Kh18 steel, Kh27 steel, Kh25N20 steel, Kh18N4 steel, Kh18N7 steel, Kh18N9 steel

TRANSLATION: The following types of ferritic and austenitic steels were investigated: S3, Kh18, Kh27, Kh25N20, Kh18N4, Kh18N7, Kh18N9, and alloys of the iron-carbon and iron-boron systems. It was established that ultrasonic treatment of alloys of the ferritic and austenitic classes leads to a significant breaking down of the macro and micro grain structure, to a change in the phase composition and, as a result, to an

Card 1/2

L 58282-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012850

increase in ductility and strength properties. Thus, for example, as a result of ultrasonic treatment, sigma, of Kh18 steel increases from 20 to 32.4 kg/mm², delta from 2.7 to 10.2%, and phi from 3.1 to 39.8%. In alloys of the carbide class, as a result of ultrasonic treatment there are observed an insignificant change in the microstructure, elimination of the dendritic structure, and breaking down of the high melting phase. I. Tulupova,

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

RR
Card 2/2

ABRAMOV, O.V., inzh.; SHPRINTSIN, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Considering the reliability factor in determining the economic
efficiency of automation. Sudostroenie 31 no.5:35-37 My '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

ARMANOV, P. (Col)

Author of an article, "The Army Rear" published in the Entsiklopedicheskiy Voenno-Meditsinskiy Slovar (The Encyclopedic Military-Medical Dictionary), vol. 1, 1946, pp. 257-262. He states that, among the more important tasks of the army rear area we have: 5) to take care of the medical and veterinary needs of the army. The Commanding Officer of the Army rear area has under his direct command the following sections: medical, veterinary, and others.

Rear Units and Installations of the Army Rear Area: 7) Veterinary installations -- field hospitals for animals, evacuation veterinary hospitals, a veterinary mobile field laboratory.

SO:

ABRAMOV, P.

Coal miners need lightweight lamps with strong illuminating capacity. Mast. ugl. 4 no. 7:26 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Brigadir navalootboyshichkov, shakhty imeni Kaganovicha (Stalinskaya oblast'). (Mine lighting)

ABRAMOV, P.O.; BUSHE, N.A.; SHCHAPOV, M.P.

Fracture test for defining conditions of rupture. Zav. lab. 23 no.5:
600-601 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

(Steel--Fatigue)

D'YACHKOV, A.K., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BUSHN, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEGIDZHANOVA, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ABRAMOV, P.G., inzhener; DVOSKINA, V.A., inzhener; LUK YANCHIKOV, I.K., inzhener.

"Antifriction alloys" by A.I. Shpagin. Reviewed by A.K. D'iachkov and others. Vest. mash. 37 no.7:89-91 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Alloys) (Shpagin, A.I.)

ABRAMOV, P.G.; BUSHE, N.A.; ZADNEPROVSKIY, A.Ya.

The TSAM9-1,5 zinc-aluminum alloys used for lining bearings
and making linings. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.6:33-35 '58.
(MI 1A 11:8)

(Bearing metals)

BUSHE, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ABRAMOV, P.G., inzh.

~~fatigue strength of zinc alloys~~
Fatigue strength of zinc alloys. Trudy TSNII MPS no.157:38.52
'58. (MIRA 1:11)

(Zinc alloys--Fatigue)

SOV/137-49-2-3913

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 22¹ (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bushe, N. A., Abramov, P. G., Dvoskina, V. A.

TITLE: Mechanical Properties of the Zn-alloy TsAM 9-1.5 in the Cast, Rolled, and Extruded States (Mekhanicheskiye svoystva Zn-splava TsAM 9-1,5 v litom, prokatnom i pressovannom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 157, pp 53-61

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties of the TsAM 9-1.5 alloy (A) in the cast state were tested at temperatures ranging from 0 to 250°C under conditions of tension, impact, and flexure. The results of the experiments show that at temperatures above 50° the strength characteristics of the A are sharply reduced, whereas the plasticity is improved. A high degree of plasticity is acquired by the A at temperatures above 200°. A sharp drop in the σ_k values was noted at temperatures in excess of 225°. The properties of the A in the extruded, rolled, and annealed states were compared. Rolled specimens exhibited almost identical properties in longitudinal and lateral directions. Compared with the rolled variety, extruded rods exhibited considerably greater strength and plasticity. Annealing of extruded A's reduces the values

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-2-3913

Mechanical Properties of the Zn-alloy TsAM 9-1.5 in the Cast, Rolled, and (cont.)

of σ_b and σ_s . Abrasion tests without lubricants were carried out on a machine of the MI type. Methods of fabrication (rolling or extrusion) do not influence the anti-frictional properties or the wear resistance of the A.

A. P.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-2-3916

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959. Nr 2, p 219 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Abramov, P.G., Bushe, N. A.

TITLE: Laminated Components With a Zn-alloy Coating (Bimetallicheskiye detali so sloyem tsinkovogo splava)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 157, pp 61-69

ABSTRACT: A technology was developed for the manufacture of laminated components reinforced with the Zn-alloy TsAM 9-1.5. Steel components are coated with Zn with an addition of 0.2-0.3% Al in a hot-dip process and are then lined with a Zn alloy. In the course of shear testing, the "steel/TsAM 9-1.5 alloy" couple exhibited greater shear strength than the "steel/bronze OTsS 5-5-5" couple. The new technology was applied to the manufacture of crosshead bearings, bush bearings, and three-layer floating bushings. Components thus prepared exhibited good performance characteristics.

A. P.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-2-3915

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 223 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Abramov, P. G., Bushe, N. A.

TITLE: Operational Performance of Components Made of Zn-alloys (Opyt ekspluatatsii detaley, izgotovlennyykh iz tsinkovykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. nauch.-issled. zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 157, pp 70-83

ABSTRACT: Bearing components made of alloys TsAM 4-1 and TsAM 10-5 exhibited frequent premature failure. Therefore, performance tests were carried out on locomotive components made of a stronger alloy, the TsAM 9-1.5. Rimless, three-layer, floating bushings reinforced with this alloy are recommended for extensive use.

A. P.

Card 1/1

BUSHE, N.A.; DVOSKINA, V.A.; ABRAMOV, P.G.

Evaluating the effect of various factors on the origination of
semiliquid friction conditions. Tren.i izn.mash. no.15:152-166
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Friction)

L 65042-65		EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EWA(d)/EW(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m)		IJP(c)	D/W/DJ
ACCESSION NR: AP5023447		UR/0286/64/000/02/0106/0106			
AUTHOR: Shpagin, A. I.; Bushe, N. A.; Abremov, P. G.; Larin, T. V.					
TITLE: <u>Bearing alloy</u> / Class 40, No. 87135					
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1964, 106					
TOPIC TAGS: <u>antifriction bearing</u> , <u>lead base alloy</u> , <u>sodium containing alloy</u> , <u>magnesium containing alloy</u> , <u>tin containing alloy</u> , <u>antimony alloy</u> , <u>calcium alloy</u>					
ABSTRACT: A bearing alloy, consisting of lead with added sodium (0.2-0.6%), calcium (0.2-0.7%) and magnesium (0.1% max), is distinguished in that 1.5-2.5% Sn and 0.5% (max) Sb is added to the initial composition.					
ASSOCIATION: none					
SUBMITTED: 00		ENCL: 00		SUB CODE: M, IE	
NR REF SOV: 000		OTHER: 000		JPRS	
1/1					

BUSHE, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; ABRAMOV, P.G., inzh.; DEMIDOVA, I.A.,
tekhnik

Corrosion cracking of brass products. Vest. TSNII MPS 23
no.4:38-40 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

ABRAMOV, P. I.

32/49T71

USSR/Mining Methods
Mineral Deposits

Oct 48

"Let Us Expand the Field of 'Shield' Type Mining
in Kuzbass," P. I. Abramov, Engr, "Kuzbassugol"
Combine, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Ugol'" No 10

Thick seams with 45-60° angle of dip are still
worked by unproductive "layer" systems. "Shield"
systems must be improved so they can be used for
such seams.

32/49T71

ABRAMOV, P.I.

Instrumentation for testing anchor bolts. Gor.zhur. no.10:
24-28 0 '60. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut,
Prokop'yevsk.

(Mine roof bolting--Testing)

ABRAMOV, P.I., gornyy inzh.

New withdrawable rods designed by the Kuznetsk Basin Coal
Research Institute. Gor. zhur. no.12:23-26 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut, g. Pro-
kop'yevsk.

(Mine roof bolting)

22(1)

SOV/3-59-3-16/48

AUTHORS: Abramov, P.N. and Voronovich, A.A., Candidates of
Historical Sciences, Docents

TITLE: We Continue the Discussion on Seminar Methods (Pro-
dolzhayem razgovor o metodike seminaru)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 3, pp 31-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a seminar conducted by the Chair
for the History of the CPSU of the Moscow Aeronautical
Institute. Its theme was "The 3rd Party Congress and
V.I. Lenin's Book 'Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in
the Democratic Revolution'". They comment in detail
on the procedure, the way the seminar was prepared,
and draw certain conclusions. The joint presence of
the Chair members at the seminar, and the subsequent
exchange of opinions, has polished the instructors'
points of view and has helped them to formulate more
precisely methodological principles. The authors
consider that the success of a seminar does not de-
pend solely on the pedagogical and methodical skill

Card 1/2

SOV/3-59-3-16/48

We Continue the Discussion on Seminar Methods

of the instructor, but also on his scientific qualification. It is very important that the instructor bring forth material from his own scientific work. The authors emphasize the necessity of a close, organic contact between lectures and seminars.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Aeronautical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

Card 2/2

ABRAMOV, Petr Romanovich; ZAYTSEV, V.G.

[Hardware and electric appliances; machines for the home]
Metallokhosiaistvennye i elektrotovary; bytovye mashiny.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1958. 260 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Hardware)

ABRAMOV, Patr Romanovich; ZAYTSEV, Vladimir Gavrilovich; SINEL'NIKOVA,
TS.B., red.; USTINOV, M.T., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Metal and electric household goods and appliances] Metallo-
khoziaistvennye i elektrobytovye tovary. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1961. 309 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Household appliances, Electric) (Metals)

ABRAMOV, P. R.; ZAYTSEV, V. G.

"Metal and Electric Household Goods." Second Edition, State Publishing House for Commercial Literature Moscow, 1961.

ABRAMOV, P.V.

Problems of building location and engineering investigation of
construction sites. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 28 no.7:6-11 J1 '54.(MLRA 7:7)
(Moscow--Building) (Building--Moscow)

ABRAMOV, P.V.

[Tatar A.S.S.R.; study in the economic geography]Tatar-
skaia ASSR; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Kazan',
Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 229 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Economic conditions)

ABRAMOV, R.A., otv. za vyp.; TIMOFEYEVA, Z.N., red.; KOLOVA, T.D.,
tekhn. red.

[Physical fundamentals of inertial navigation; manual for
students specializing in "Gyroscopic instruments and
devices."] Fizicheskie osnovy inertsial'noi navigatsii; po-
sobie dlia studentov spetsial'nosti "Giroskopicheskie pri-
bory i ustroistva." Perm'. Pt.2. 1963. 35 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Perm. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Kafedra giroskopiche-
skikh priborov i ustroistv.

(Inertial navigation (Aeronautics))

ABRAMOV, B.R.; ALEKSEYEV, N.S.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.
[deceased]; GUREVICH, B.S.; ZAYTSEV, V.G.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.;
MIRONOVA, L.V.; OSTANOVSKIY, T.S., dots.; PALLADOV, S.S.,
dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; TSEREVITINOV,
B.F.; SHCHEGLOV, L.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Study of manufactured goods; concise course] Tovarovede-
nie promyshlennykh tovarov; kratkii kurs. [By] P.R.Abramov
i dr. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 768 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Commercial products)

ABRAMOV, R.V.

Southern displacements in the Iceland depression. Dokl.
AN SSSR 166 no.1:165-166 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)
1. Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN
SSSR. Submitted July 30, 1965.

L 06518-67 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP7000443

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/005/055:/0555

AUTHOR: Abramov, R. V.

12
B

ORG: Kaliningrad Section, Institute of Oceanography, AN SSSR (Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye, Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Seasonal migrations of the Icelandic low

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 553-555

TOPIC TAGS: metrology, meteorologic^V observation

ABSTRACT: An investigation was undertaken to determine the pattern of seasonal migrations of the Icelandic Low; maps available at the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute for the period January 1891-September 1964 were used for this purpose. This low was absent in only 55 of the 835 cases considered. In each of the 830 cases the author determined the geographical coordinates of its center and the coordinates were averaged for calendar months for the entire period. The value of the standard error of the mean values of the coordinates shows that the changes of the latter in the course of the year are real. It was found that in the course of the year the North Atlantic Low on the average moves clockwise in a closed path (as shown in a map); this path is oriented WSW-ENE within the confines of the trapezium 57-66° N, 16-50° W. In the winter (October-March) migrations of the low there is predominance of a meridional component, and in summer (April-September) -- the zonal component. A well-developed low is relatively stable and considerable

0923 1736

1 06518-67

ACC NR: AP7000443

movements occur at the time of its filling. The winter month-to-month movements (200km) are three times less than those of summer. In winter the low is situated in the Icelandic region near its mean long-term position; in summer it shifts into the Greenland region (Davis Strait). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

[JPRS: 37,058]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 13 Jan 66 / ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2 LS

L 11450-67 E-T(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6022225

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/006/0664/0667

AUTHOR: Abramov, R. V.

24

ORG: Kaliningrad Department, Oceanographic Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR
(Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut okeanologii, Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye)

TITLE: Possible climatological frequencies of the oscillation system ocean ¹²atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 664-667

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, data analysis, hydrometeorology, ocean dynamics, atmospheric thermodynamics

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the system ocean-atmosphere and its oscillation involved monthly pressure data from January 1891 to December 1962 for the location and intensity of the North Atlantic depression, particularly the depth between Iceland and Greenland and south of this region. The interaction atmosphere-ocean is ascribed to dynamic and the relation atmosphere-ocean to thermodynamic factors. The data were analyzed for periodicity on a BESM-2 computer and classified in accordance with the theory of the quasiperiodic property of hydro-meteorological phenomena. Periods from 0.5--22 yr were obtained. Long periods were

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.543:551.465.7

L 11450-67

ACC NR: AP6022225

ascribed to cosmic effects and the frequencies of 0.5, 2.2, and 3.7 yr were shown to be in excellent agreement with published data and theories. . Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 jb

RUMYANTSEV, V. (Kiyev); ABRAMOV, S. (Kiyev)

Improve the protection of cooperative property. Prom. koop. 12
no.10:16-17 0 '58. (MIRA 1:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела katrov i orgrevizionnoy raboty Ukrpromsoveta
(for Rumyantsev). 2. Starshiy inspektor Ukrpromsoveta (for Abramov).
(Ukraine--Cooperative societies--Auditing and inspection)

RUMYANTSEV, V.; ABRAMOV, S., glavnyy revizor (Kiyev)

Great force. Prom.koop. 14 no.7:27 J1 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik otдела kadrov i orgraboty Ukrpromsoвета,
Kiyev (for Rumyantsev).

(Ukraine—Cooperative societies--Auditing and inspection)

ABRAMOV, S.

ABRAMOV, S.

Successful extermination of rats in granaries. Muk.-elev. prom.
23 no.10:32 0 '57. (MIA 11:1)

1. Direktor Bol'she-Chernigovskogo khlebopriyemnogo punkta
Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.

(Rats--Extermination)

ABRAMOV, S., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk polkovnik

Electronic calculating equipment and possibilities for its use.
Ty1 i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil 21 no.7:86-92 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electronic calculating machines)

ABRAMOV, S. A., Engineer

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Spark Traps in
Locomotives of Timber-Transporting Railroads with
750 mm Track."

29/5/50

Moscow Forestry Inst

80 Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ABRAOV, S. A.: (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

Blood picture in experimental trypanosomiasis in asses.

Department of Parasitology and Invasive Diseases

B. G. Massino, Professor, Honored Scientist - Head of the Department

So: Collection of Scientific Works, Leningrad Inst. for Advancement of Veterinarians, Ministry of Agriculture USSR. State Agricultural Publishing House, 1950.

ABRAMOV, S. A.

"New Technology in the Limend Forest Industry," Les. Prom., 12, No.1, 1952

ABRAMOV, Sh. A.

"The Chemicotechnological Characteristics of Varieties of Wire Grape in the Khasavyurtovskiy Region of the DASSR." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dessertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institution:
(14)

ABRAMOV, S.A., inzhener; VOROB'YEV, N.M., inzhener; GLAGOLEV, N.M., doktor
tehnicheskikh nauk, professor; MERLIS, P.M., inzhener; MARGULIS,
P.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RISKIN, I.V., inzhener;
FUFRIANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor

Selecting types of diesels for projected diesel locomotives. Vest
TSNII MPS 16 no.2:11-18 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4
(Diesel locomotives)

ABRAMOV, S.A.

D45 diesel locomotive engine with a capacity of 3,000 h.p.
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.7:13-18 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Kolomenskogo teplovozostroitel'nogo zavoda
im. V.V. Kuybysheva.

(Diesel locomotives)

MORGULIS, P.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ABRAMOV, S.A., inzh.

Using thin-walled bearings with thin-layer lining in high-capacity engines. [Trudy] MVTU no.76:72-83 '58. (MIRA 1:15)

1. Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Gas and oil engines)

S/145/62/000/001/(02/010
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Abramov, S.A., Engineer

TITLE: The work of the Kolomenskiy plant on combined engines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashino-
stroyeniye, no. 1, 1962, 43 - 47

TEXT: The article gives the history of the technical development of earlier models leading to the design and construction of the combined two-stroke supercharged engine 40 A (40D); (2500 HP, 3.8 kg/HP, 155 HP/m³), put into serial production in 1959. It is stated that this engine is economical and compares favorably with the corresponding American, British and German engines of similar cylinder sizes with regard to its weight indicators. The plans for the future development and construction of modified versions of this engine and improvements (supercharging, nitration of crankshafts) are also discussed. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod (Kolomna Diesel Locomotive Plant)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1961
Card 1/1

VORONITSYN, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TIZENGAUZEN, P.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NADBAKH, M.P., red.; TANTSEV, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; ABRAMOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ABRAMOV, D.A., red.; BOGDANOV, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; VINOOROV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GAVRILOV, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; GUSARCHUK, D.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; D'YAKONOV, A.I., red.; ZAV'YALOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZARETSKIY, M.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; KACHELKIN, L.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; KISHINSKIY, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOLTUNOV, B.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; OSIPOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHINEV, I.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.

[Materials of the enlarged session of the Scientific Council of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization and Power Engineering in Lumbering on problems concerning power engineering and the electrification of the lumber industry]
Materialy rasshirennoi sessii Uchenogo soveta TsNIIME po voprosu energetiki i elektrifikatsii lesnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, 1961. 75 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Continued on next card)

VORONITSYN, K.I.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Khimki. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Nachal'nik Tsentral'nogo byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Nadbakh). 3. Direktor Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Voronitsyn). 4. Uchenyy sovet Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for D'yakonov). 5. Nachal'nik otdeleniya energetiki i sredstv avtomatizatsii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Zaretskiy).
(Lumbering) (Electric power)

ABRAMOV, S.A.

Diesel locomotive ID40 with a capacity of 2000 h.p. Elek.i topl.
tiaga 6 no.5:27-28 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Kolomenskogo teplovozostroitel'nogo
zavoda im. V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Diesel locomotives—Design and construction)

ABRAMOV, S.A., inzh.; ALIFANOV, I.N., inzh.; KARPOV, A.F., inzh.;
KOROTKOV, A.P., inzh.; KOLOSOV, B.P., inzh.; KUZNETSOV,
V.S., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.V., inzh.; REPIN, M.I., inzh.;
SEMENYUCHENKO, G.P., inzh.; SLOBODSKOY, L.M., inzh.;
TSUKANOV, Ye.V., inzh.; SHIFRIN, M.G., inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV,
A.S., inzh., retsenzent; KISELEVA, N.P., inzh., red.;
USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[11D45 diesel locomotive] Teplovoznii dizel' 11D45. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Diesel locomotives)

DZVELAYA, S.D.; ABRAMOV, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauch. red.;
MILIKESOVA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Strengthening the superstructure of logging railroad
tracks] Usilenie verkhnego stroeniia puti lesovoznykh
zheleznnykh dorog. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informa-
tsii i ekon. issledovaniia po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoob-
rabatyvaiushchei promyshl., 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ABRAMOV, Sergey Alekseyevich; BATRAKOV, Vladlen Aleksandrovich;
YERLYKIN, L.A., inzh.-mayor, red.

[Electronic digital computers and troop supply] Elektron-
nye tsifrovye mashiny i snabzhenie voisk. Moskva, Voen-
izdat, 1964. 242 p. (NIRA 17:5)

KOR'KOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; ZEL'DIN, Yuliy Rafailovich; KURGIN,
Yuriy Mikhailovich; KOZLOVSKIY, Gergey Dmitriyevich;
KOR'KOVA, Mariya Borisovna; KUBIKOV, Konstantin
Dmitriyevich; KULIKOV, I.I., reitsenent; ABRAMOV, S.A.,
reitsenent; POLIKHAIYA, G.G., reitsenent; ~~LIBERTSON, S.I.,~~
reitsenent; VEGELITSKAYA, Ye.N., red.

[Equipment for the finishing operations in the textile
industry] Osnacheniye otdelchnogo proizvodstva tekstil'-
noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Legkaya Industriya, 1964.
417 p. (NIRA 18:1)

ABRAMOV, S.A.; MARINICHEV, M.I.; POLYAKOV, P.D.; GUTCHINA, N.Ya.,
red.

[Network methods of planning and administration; use of
electronic computers for planning and administering
engineering development] Setevye metody planirovaniia i
upravleniia; primeneniie EVM dlia planirovaniia i upravle-
niia inzhenernymi razrabotkami. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio,
1965. 166 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BELYAYEVA, K.I.; GAYLIK, Ye.A.; ABRAMOV, S.A., dotsent

Efforts to improve the quality of production. Tekst. prom.
25 no.5:9-10 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Inspektor Inspektsii po kachestvu pri Leningradskom sovete narodnogo khozyaystva (for Belyayeva). 2. Starshiy inzh. Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Litovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Gaylik). 3. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Abramov).

ABRAMOV, S. A.

"Technology of Production of Synthetic Polyamide Fibers", Light Industry, 9,
No. 4, 22-24, April 1949.

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE

D-50054

ABRAHAM, S. A.

22312 Tekhnologiya Proizvodstva Polivinilovyykh i Polietilenskiykh Staticheskikh Volokon. (Osnov. Tekhn. i Tekhnicheskaya Literatura). Leningrad: Khim., 1989, No. 5, c. 23-25.- Bibliogr: 10 izv.

SO: LESTOPIS' NO. 31, 1989

ABRAMOV, S. A.

23329. Svoeobrazhiye poslevoyennogo razvitiya otechestvennogo krashneiya i
otdelki trikotazha. Legkaya Prom-St', 1949, No. 7, c. 12-13

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

ABRAMOV, S. A.

"Classification and Properties of Synthetic Fibers", Light Industry 9, No. 9,
16-19, September 1949.

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE

D-50054

38094. ABRAMOV, S. A.

Mekhanizirovat' i avtomatizirovat' protsessy krasheniya i otdelki
chulochno-trikotazhnykh izdeliy. Legkaya prom-st', 1949, no. 11,
s. 8-10

ABRAMOV, S. A.

"Methods of Improving the Wearing Qualities of Hosiery Made From and Reinforced by
Caprone," Leg. Prom., No.3, 1952

ABRAMOV, S.A.

Effect of chemical structure of acid dyes on their selection by caprone
silk. Lagkaya Prom. 12, No.4, 26-7 '52. (MLRA 5:4)
(CA 47 no.18:9619 '53)